Gardiner, Maine, Friday, January 8, 1836.

AND ERROR, FRAUD AND SUPERSTITION FAIL." New Series, Vol. IX-No. 51

JOHN RAMSEY.

EAVELAND FLETCHER, Editor.

A SERMON. BY REV. J. H. BUGBEE.

m that time Jesus began to preach, and say, repent, for the kingdom of heav-is at hand."—MATT. iv. vii.

has not unfrequently been observed. hase who are opposed to our system octrine, that we do not say as much e should say, about the subject of ntance, It is thought that we ch too much concerning the goodness od; while we neglect to warn the against the dangers to which he ds exposed. Our answer to such ctions is, that we do not preach with to please either friends or foes. he selection of subjects, we are genly governed by our own inclination, own judgement; and having chosen subjects as seem proper, it is our and I may add our invariable custo treat them in our own way. It is object to preach the fundamental nes of Christianity, as clearly, and ully, as they have been presented to own minds, and leave them to protheir proper effect on those that We mean not to be dictated by

man, or number of men: what we preach, or how we shall preach, ollow truth, conscience, and the savoice of duty. If, however, there resent on this occasion, any, who that we neglect to enforce the docof repentance toward God, and toward our Lord Jesus Christ, we that what we shall say on this subwill undeceive their minds. For ext calls upon us to preach, 'saying

learn from the text, that repentwas a doctrine inculcated by the ur of mankind. He commenced nistry on earth, by calling upon to 'Repent.' His precursor, John ist, delivered the same doctrine; ching in the wilderness of Judea, aid, Repent ye, for the kingdom of is at hand.' This was also a docearnestly and powerfully urged by ostles of the great Redeemer. St. after boldly exposing the wickedof the Jews, who 'killed the prince ace,' preached thus the doctrine of

ntance:- 'Repent ye therefore, and converted, that your sins may be ed out, when the time of refreshing come from the presence of the And we hear the great apostle Gentiles, saying - But God now andeth all men, every where to reom these passages, it is evident that

ntance is a doctrine of the New Tes-Nor is this a doctrine peculiar he gospel dispensation; for it was licitly taught under the administraservants of God, in every age of the rld, from the venerable patriarch, ah down to the present time. It is, refore, a doctrine of high authority, deep interest, and necessary to be ed with seriousness upon the accepte of mankind.

But this doctrine has shared the fate many other doctrines of Christianity, ich have been grossly corrupted by gning men. Like most other doces of Jesus, it has been perverted abused, to subserve the interests of se, who would 'Icrd it over God's tage, and who have assumed the prerogative of dictating to mankind terms of heaven and hell. This ement is susceptible of the clearest of, of proof which will look down all

What, let me ask, are the motives ich are generally urged, to induce a pliance with the command of the On the one hand, those who will ent, are promised as the reward of entance, endless felicity and glory in presence of God-and on the other those who will not repent, are teatened with endless torment in the seen, and unknown world. Did John plist preach repentence thus? Did Saviour of sinners or his faithful nstles present such motives, or employ ch terrors, to induce men to repent answer without hesitatation-they not. They called upon men every ere 'to Repent'-but in no place did hold forth the prize of immortal joy the reward of repentance: nor deunce endless wo on such as neglect

How then did the Saviour preach the ctrine of repentance? And what modid he think proper to urge, to ine compliance on the part of mankind? text shall answer, it shall decide point. 'From that time, Jesus beagdom of Heaven is at hand.' John is no repentance at all.

Baptist delivered the doctrine in the same language—saying, Repent ye for the kingdom of Heaven is at hand.'— They both urged upon the Jews this as a motive of repentance, which signifies the gospel dispensation, was then at hand

The kingdom of divine grace was about to be set up in the world, and they were called upon to repent, that they might

enjoy its blessings.

Thus you plainly see, that no motives

were drawn from a future state, by John or Jesus; to induce men to 'Repent.'-They both preached the doctrine, and told the people that the promised reign of the Messiah, the kingdom of heaven —was ut hand. But men are now called upon to repent, because the kingdom of hell is at hand. No other consideration is urged, and no other consideration seems to effect the minds of men. It is thus that the doctrine of repentence has been perverted, and in many instances by those from whom we could have hoped better things. In this manner people have been deceived, by those who have professed to be their guides in religion.

This kind of preaching, much as it stands opposed to the preaching of Christ is much esteemed, even at the present day. It is not so much respected, as it once was, when, to doubt the truth of what the preacher advanced, was accounted almost blasphemous; but it is still carressed by multitudes. But it is our devout prayer to God that the time may soon come, when the gospel of Jesus, shall shine in its original brightness and power, and the reign of bigotry and superstition be destroyed.

I now proceed to consider the nature, and design of the true doctrine of repentance. It will be our object to exlain this doctrine, as we find it laid down in the sacred Scriptures. For we wish to preach repentance as it was preached by our Saviour and the holy apostles. This will be our main purpose and we wish the hearers to follow us, no farther than we follow the scriptures of truth. We have no desire, nor ambition that men should pin their faith upon

The first thing to be considered, is, the following question: what is the meaning of the word 'repent?' This word is defined to mean, 1. Sorrow or regret for something done or spoken. 2. To express sorrow for something past, 3. To change the mind in consequence of the inconveniences or injury done by past conduct. 4. When applied to the sovereign of the universe, it implies a change in the course of his providential dealings. We know, that the unchangeable God cannot repent, in the common acceptation of that word; he cannot experience regret for any thing which he has done or spoken; nor can he change his mind in consequence of injury done by past conduct. To suppose this possible with Deity, is to resemble him to man. If God could feel sorrow for what is past, it would prove him capable of doing wrong, or of suffering injury and inconvenience; which must be impossible. e was not immutable.

When, therefore, we find the word 'Repent' applied to God, we are not to consider it as teaching the absurd idea, that God is sorrowful, or that he has undergone a change in his mind. It expresses no more than a change in his providential dealings-God is of one mind, and none can turn him-he changes not. He is not man that he should

But it is in reference to mankind that we are to consider this subject; to beings frail, and therefore liable to err .-To men, the word 'repent' has a natural application. Let it be remembered then, that the word 'repent,' signifies sorrow for something done or spoken; regret for something past, a change of from past conduct. According to this definition, repentance is a sorrow for past offences committed against God, and corresponding change of mind and conduct. It is a deep contrition for sin, as a violation of God's law and the basest ingratitude to a Being of infinite benevolence, accompanied with a firm kingdom of heaven is meant the gosresolution of amendment. In the text, pel of Christ. It was this kingdom then, Christ called upon the Jews to exercise sorrow for their past sins, and reform their lives, that they might prepare themselves to enjoy the blessings of his kingdom-then at hand.

Repentance, therefore, includes something more than a feeling of sorrow, at the remembrance of past offences, something more than regret, which the inconveniences, resulting from wrong doing, may awaken in the sinner's bosom-it includes the idea of a change of heart, of affection, of life. That kind of repentance, which consists in sighs and tears, may be experienced seven times a day, without improving in the least, the condition of the subject. This is what the apostle has denominated 'the sorrow in to preach, and to say, Repent for the of the world, which worketh death. It

But this is the kind of repentance, most popular among men, and those who do not manifest it, are considered unfit for the kingdom of God. The multitude have been taught that God is displeased with them, and are endeavouring to please him and obtain his lost favour, by tears, and penance. They are told that endless wee will be their awful portion in the next world, if they do not repent, if they do not meet with a mysterious change. Under such impressions, and in view of dangers so appalling, men are endeavouring to repent, to do something to save themselves from the wrath of God Hence, repentance is only a work of the passions, a work, with which the mind has nothing to do.

What is repentance or conversion as these terms are generally understood? Is it a change of mind, of life? is it ceasing to do evil, and learning to do well? No. It is another thing. Go into the midst of a revival scene, and there you may learn the common process of conviction and conversion. There you shall see persons reduced to a state of extreme fear, and sometimes of pale despair. They are alarmed by terrifying descriptions of the character of God and brought to consider themselves as hell-deserving sinners, for whom God has no compassion in store; their best actions are represented as sinful; they remember the past with deep regret, and think of the future with the keenest anguish; they are now told to pray to God for pardon, but the thought that the attempt might sink them deeper in condemnation prevents all utterance. This is called conviction, repentance, concern of mind. But what good has all this anguish done those who were its subjects? Are they now safe? No. For they are told that if God should take them out of the world in such a condition, they must lie down in hopeless sorrow. When this state of fear has continued for a proper season, the minister puts on a smiling countenance, and proclaims to them the love of God. Their fears suddenly depart, and cheering hopes spring up in their bosoms. The dark cloud disappears and all is fair, and calm, and delightful. Now, what converted them? Are not such things the work of the passions? Is this such a repentance, are they such conversions as we read of in the scriptures: Fur

persons who profess to have experienced this kind of repentance, in a short time to relapse into their former wicked habits. They often become ten times more wicked than they were before. I need not point you to examples.

our Savior preached to the Jews. It is in vain that we sorrow for our sins, if we do not resolve to forsake them. And duct, but a change of mind, in conse- all; as though it were not enough to of Moses, and by the ministry of prophets. Indeed, and in a word, doctrine has been proclaimed by all be was not immutable.

convenience; which must be impossible, due to the injury which it has occapoint these murderers to Jesus, and prophets. The injury which it has occapoint these murderers to Jesus, and proclaimed by all be was not immutable.

convenience; which must be impossible, due to the injury which it has occapoint these murderers to Jesus, and proclaimed by all the was not immutable.

convenience; which must be impossible, due to the injury which it has occapoint these murderers to Jesus, and proclaimed by all the was not immutable. cies and experience injuries from evil prophets, and of the covenant which doing? Then change your mind, and no longer pursue a course which involves Abraham, and in thy seed shall all the from your wicked way and live.

But there is no other view of repentance which deserves notice. The word away every one of you from his iniquiis sometimes used to denote a change of ties. religion; and a change from error to the truth. The repentance which our Saviour urged upon the Jewish nation, was a reformation not only of conduct, but of religion. It was a change, necessary to qualify them for receiving the kingdom of God, or the gospel dispensation Hence, as a motive to repentance, they were told, that the kingdom of heaven was at hand. It was a call, therefore to mind, in consequence of injury resulting change their religion, to renounce their superstition, and embrace a new system of religion, even the gospel of our Redeemer. It was a command to change from the old to the new dispensation.

Let us see how this use of the term will accord with the sacred scriptures .-You will bear in mind the fact, that by which was then at hand; and which our Saviour declared in another place, to be among the people. Now what did our Saviour say to his disciples, respecting entering into this kingdom? Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of God.' You see that a change was necessary to qualify men to enjoy the gospel. To be converted, is to be changed-and what change did men need to fit them for that heavenly kingdom? Answer, a change of mind. A change of religion, or of principles. Take the case of Nicodemus, that

Jewish ruler, who went to our Saviour by night, to inquire after his religion. What did our Saviour tell this man? He told him that 'except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God.'-

This ruler required a change to fit him ion which affords no comforting views of for the kingdom of Christ. He was a God, and no cheeriag hopes of a bless-Jew, a ruler of Jews; and before he ed hereafter, to repent, to change their was requisite that he should change his principles When Christ told this man that he must be born again, he delivered the same doctrine that the text contains. He was a Jew, and his principles required a change To repent, is to change one's mind. When Saul of Tarsus was struck down on his way to Damascus, he repented, he gave up his own religion and embraced the gospel of Christ.

It may now be proper to consider the motives which Christ and the apostles employed to induce men to repent. In the text, men are called upon to repent, because 'the kingdom of heaven was at In the gospel of St. Luke, we find a denunciation of temporal destruction on those who should neglect to repent. He was told of the Gallileans, whose blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices. His answer was, Except ye repent ye shall all likewise per-ish.' He here pointed out the He here pointed out the consequences which would follow their rejection of the gospel. About forty years from this time, the city of Jerusalem was overthrown, and more than a million of Jews were destroyed.

It deserves notice, that Christ denounced upon these people, no threatenings of future, endless woe! He threatened such as neglected his gospel with severe temporal indgements, but said nothing respecting what are now called the awful retributions of eternity! If that doctrine, which dooms the sinuer to endless condemnation, was true, how shall we account for his silence on that

When the Jews before whom Peter preached, were struck under condemnation, and inquired of the apostles-'men and brethren, what shall we do to be sa-Peter said-'Repent, and be baptised, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the Gift of the Holy Ghost.' And so far was this apostle from preaching the common doctrine of future condemnation, that he told these murderers of Christ, of promises which pertained to them and their children. 'For the promise is unto you and your children, and to all them that are mar on, &c In the next chapter, the third of the Acts we find the apostle And how often does it happen that still discoursing to the same people; charging them with the horid crime of killing the Prince of peace, and calling upon them to repent. Repent ye, therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out, when the times, &c. But does he denounce upon them This kind of repentance will not an-swer. It is not the repentance which and condemnation? Does he tell them that God has no mercy in store for them? Hear him-'And he shall send Jesus, who before was preached unto vou; having resolved, we must carry the res- whom the heavens must receive until the olution into effect. Repentance then, times of restitution of all things, which not only implies a sorrow for past con- God hath spoken,' &c. But this is not God made with our fathers, saying unto vou in distress and sorrow. Repent, turn nations of the earth be blessed. Unto you first, God, having raised up his son Jesus' sent him to bless you, in turning

Such is the doctrine of repentance as taught by Christ and the apostles. They commanded men to repent, saying the kingdom of heaven is at hand. And the promise is unto you and your children, &c. The repentance which they taught consisted in men's turning from darkness to light and from the power of Satan unto God. It was a reformation of life, and a change of religion. And they encouraged me to repent by motives drawn from the love of God, and the promises of his grace. Says St. Paul, the goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance.

How reasonable is this doctrine as reached in the scriptures of truth!-What powerful motives are offered to induce men to repent, and turn unto God! And how important it is that mankind should hear the call, turn from their errors, and enter into rest. Therefore, let | der is the King of Heaven-"its law is the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let them return unto the Lord, who will have mercy upon them, and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon.'

We call upon the habitual sinner to repent, that he may escape the inconveninces and injuries which result from sin, and enjoy the pleasures of religion and The kingdom of heaven is nigh unto every man, it consists in righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. And when the wicked man ceases from his wickedness, and becomes a follower of truth, he enters into the freedom of the sons of God.

could enjoy the kingdom of Christ, it minds, and receive a gospel which is "good tidings of great joy, which shall be unto all people." We call upon men every where to repent. We tell them that the kingdom of heaven is among them -we direct them to the glorious promises of the gospel-we exhibit the bless-ngs of pure religion-we show them the awful consequences which are the sure results of sin-and by these things, would we persuade men to be reconciled unto

Let us resolve then, my brethren, and put the resolution into effect, that we will avoid the evil and choose the good. Let us walk worthy of our holy vocation, and honor, by our heavenly conversation, the the doctrine of God our saviour, who will have all men to be saved, and come unto a knowladge of the truth. Amen.

> From the Herall of Truth. WHERE ARE THEY!

"Where are they ?" I asked of an aged man, who was reclining against a monument, erected to the memory of tho dead, "where are your fathers - where those renowned ones who live immortal in story-and where those mighty heroes of antiquity?" He handed me a scroll, antique in its appearance and venerable. It was the record of time. The answer to my question was there-"They sleep in dust ! They are no more !" These were facts, and I consider them as such. Who dare dispute them?

Look back upon the past, and mark the blight and ruin that have followed the silent murch of time. Where have gone the patriarchs of old, where dwell the prophets, and where sleep the sacred remains of the apostles, who kindled the fires of eternal truth on the altars of bigotry and superstition? There is a voice comes booming from the mauscleum of departed ages—"The grave is their home—they sleep in dust!" Go search the mighty pages of sacred and profane history, and ask, where slamber the heroes of old-those mighty ones who led Israel from bondage to freedom? Alas! they are gone ! Ages on ages have passed away, since they ceased to exist, and were it not for the venerable pages of morial, to tell that they once were inhabitants of the earth!

Where is that mighty one, at whose nod empires shook, and kingdoms crumbled into ruin; Go read on his lowly tomb-"died an exile !" His greatness, his name, his honor, his glory, are but so many sounds, to tell the inquiring, that he once was numbered among the inhabitents of the living; while disgrace is heaped as a tomb, upon the ashes of Na-

Search the long catalogue of heroes, whose names are enrolled in the archives of freedom, and ask, "where are Where are those who toiled through danger and death, to drive back from our shores a foreign invader, and who were the first to inscribe INDEPEN-DENCE on the arch of LIBERTY? Where is Washington where is La Pay ette? Mount Vernon can tell where rests Columbia's dearest son; while a voice from the land of the olive and vine tells us, that the hero of two revolutions has yielded to the mighty arm of death!

Thus it is. Change is continually creeping over the world. Every thing is verging rapidly to decay-undergoing frequent and rapid transformations, and tumbling into ruins! Look at the migl ty revolutions that have taken place in the political as well as the moral world, within a few centuries. And these are not miracles, for the voice of Him, who can crush worlds into atoms at a nod, can effect mightier works than these.

Kingdoms and empires are like chaff; the breath of time sweeps them away ! They vanish in the twinkling of an eyo -they are forgotten, and other kingdoms and empires rise, based on their ruins ! Nations fall to rise no more, and other nutions succeed them. "One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh.

But, there is a kingdom, which has ex-

isted from eternity, and eternity can only witness its downfall; for it has for its foundation the Rock of Age-! Its founperfect love; its dominions are wide, for they extend to the wise and virtuous in all worlds; all its subjects are safe, for they a e de ended by Almighty power; and they shall rise to eternal prosperity and glory, when all earthly kingdoms shall vanish like a shadow or a dream. There is an unseen hand which guides

the affairs of nations. Throughout all their changes and revolutions, through the seemingly dark and troubled chaos of human affairs, an Almighty Providence overrules; and all events, past, present and to come, are employed in disrecting and completing the destinies of all creatures, in subservinney to that in-We call upon those who hold errone- finitely great and glorious kingdom, ous opinions, who have embraced a relig- which shall never be removed."

E TEETH! erent the ful DEI OSITES.

LAKE, M. D.,

Anodyne, a

the State of fully represent Winthrep and iver might end th Kernelecktonient and clap rice texas into

nters at Carl and their asso litic for effects owers and 110 e of ject. E. h 17, 1855. r thereon to
in the Nati
and in the thir
, the last pil
lefere the fi
that all print

ch 20, 1835. Y. Speaker. order thereof of the Senate

AM I NOT FREE.

Freedom of thought and of speech are inalienable rights. The exercise and enjoyment of these rights are secured to every citizen by the consti-tution of the United States. Why then should any man be afraid to express publicly the honest sentiments of his heart-openly to avow his opinions. I shall be told that prudence sometimes forbids this. Aha! You are perhaps in sentiment a Universalist, and yet have thought it good policy to conceal your opinions! But sir, have you ever reflected upon the legitimate tendency of such policy?— Will a discerning public, he likely to think those who practice such policy, any better than they ought to be, or will those even who practice it be likely to think themselves more how st than they should be? Have you forgotten what constitutes the best policy? but what are the grounds of your fears?-What will you lose by an open and honest acknowledgement of your belief? Perhaps you are afraid of losing a little of your popularity, or that you will incur a little persecution, or that you will offend the parish priest. Gracions heaven! are you more in love with popularity than truth, more afraid of a little persecution than of sinning against God; and has it really come to this, that you are willing to barter away the holiest cause the sun ever shone on, to keep perhaps the veriest hypocrite in Christendom good natured? Are you an American, a freeman, a christian? and yet a slave to popular prejudice? No man was ever yet a loser in the end, for a candid profession of his views, whatever they might have been. Independence of mind is a noble trait, and is respected by all wise and good men, howev. er varient their speculative opinions may be. Am I not free? If I am not-then I will conduct like a slave. But if I am free, I will act the part of a free man. A dog is better than a hypocrite. - Southern Pioneer.

CHARACTERISTIC OF THE GOSPEL.

The most essential characteristic of Jesus Christ, is its re-uniting, under the same principles, the Jew and the Gentuc the Greek and the barbarian, the high and the low, the prince and his subjects; in it there is no respect of persons. The law of Moses, at least in its rights and ceremonies, was given to only one nation; but Jesus Christ is a Universalist legislator; his came to form the kindreds of the earth into one people; from all states and conditions of men to make one body; the same spirit was to animate, the same laws to govern it. In it there might be different conditions. and places more or less honorable; but it is the same disposition which controls all its members. All the odi-ous distinctions which heretofore have divided men, are annihilated by the gospel: this holy law knows neither rich nor poor; neither noble nor ignoble; neither master nor slave; it recognizes in men no title but that of believer, which equals them all: it distinguishes them no longer by their names and stations, but by their virtues, and those are greatest in its eyes who are the most holy .- Massilon.

> From the Herald of Truth. SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATION.

"Now if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his."

This declaration of the apostle furnishes us with a criterion by which to distinguish the disciples of Christ, from those who are not. The sacred writers distinguish virtue from vice, and the righteous from the wicked. They assure us that those who practice rightcousness are righteous, and those who transgress the commandments of God are wicked. Similar language is used to express the difference of moral character in the present day. One meaning is understood when we say of the virtuous, they are moral, and of the vicious they are immoral. As the word moral does not signify absolute perfection of moral character, nor immoral, total corruption and depravity, so the words rightcous and unrighteous should be considered as expressive of the general reputation of the individuals to whom they are applied. In like manner, many other expressions in the Scriptures should be understood.

The apostle affirms that no one is a disciple of Christ, who has not his spirit. This essential to the Christian Character. And however crowded a person may be with admirers, or loaded the appendages of formality, profession and show of religion, yet if they have not the spirit of impartial love, they are none of our Lords disciples. When our Saviour was on earth, he maintained the character of Universal benevolence -he exemplified the fruits of love-a love that worketh no ill to our neighbos. And it should be the duty of every profeesing Christian to examine well the

feelings which inspire the soul-and the spirit that governs their conduct in the world. We have no right to tread upon the sacred prerogative of private judgement-no privilege to murder their character-deface their reputation, or trample upon the feelings of justice and humanity. There is evidently a spirit of an opposite character among mankind. We see the fruit of it in almost every attempt to overthrow the doctrine of U niversal grace and salvation. I regret to see this spirit appear, either among our enemies or professed friends. There is danger of, it in the discussion of almost any subject in religion. The opponent is often inclined to weigh the motives rather than the arguments of his adversary. Victory is sought more than truth. Ridicule is employed rather than evidence. These things ought not so to be. The spirit of Christ requires pity for ignorance; love for hatred; candor for trifling; mercy for wrath; and charity for our enemies It has no fellowship with the works of darkness-no communion with sin, and no interest in the ruin of a single soul. And as Christians desire to venerate their professions, let them not bear false witness against their neighbors-let them not speak in terms of disrespect, either of their opinions or motives, but let them love one another as Christ loved the world; for 'this is the fulfilling of the

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER. -"And troth diffuse her radiance from the Press."-

GARDINER, JANUARY 8, 1836.

GARDINER.

Universalism in this Village appears to be in a prosperous condition. There are a sufficient number who have embraced the truth as it is in Jesus-men of wealth and of character, and all that is now wanting in order to build up a society against which the mightiest assaults of partialism would be levelled in vain, is concert in action, and a determination to perform their duty. They have never enjoyed the preached word statedly, in fact they have never taken any steps for this object that we know of till the last year: this being the case, other sects have outstriped them and have succeeded in spreading their peculiar sentiments among the people beyond their most sanguine expectations. Universalists in general, or at least so far as we have any knowledge, are extremely remiss on this point. They remain inactive, year after year, doing little or nothing for the support of the ministry, while their religous opposers are forever on the alert, thus they continue till their pockets are nearly lieve to be false, and then they will make a feeble effort to promulgate and establish their own views. This is manifestly wrong; let every Universalist attend to the upbuilding of his own doctrine, put forth the whole energy of his soul in supporting it, and then will the good cause prosper abundantly-beautiful will be the appearance of our spiritual Zion. If our religious neighbors would give us in return, if after they had gathered large societies, built Meeting-houses &c. they would follow our examples and lend us a helping hand in return, it would be different, but they will not; who ever knew an orthodox society to assist Universalists in building a house of worship; -who ever knew them to contribute for the support of the Universal'st ministry and attend their meetings sunday after sunday? No one! Then what is the use of continually seting before them examples which they never follow, what is the use of endeavoring to teach men their duty when they are determined not to learn it. Our meetings are well attended, and we trust the brethren will immediately take effective measures to crect them a house of worship. They are abundantly able to do it, and it is their imperious duty to make the effort; they owe it to themselves and their children.

A PORTRAIT.

THE ORIGINAL SHOULD BE DESPISED. He embraces sentiments which he dare not avow. He receives one system and supports another. He professes to be a Universalist but his conduct gives the lie to his profession. He is deeply impressed with the conviction of the truth and importance of the doctrine of a free salvation, yet for the sake of rolling in the car of partialism with the popular and wealthy, he will hide its fight and join with the visionary enthusiast in ridiculing the doctrine which he cherishes in a heart which is rotten to the core. He pledges himself to support the most glorious doctrine which was ever taught to mortals, and will make no effort to hear it promulgated from sabbath to sabbath. In short, he has as many faces as some of the wooden gods of the heathen and possesses about as much moral honesty as a treacherous Arab, Reader, did you ever see a man who bore a strong resemblance to this picture? We

ANOTHER DICUSSION.

future State," between Br L. S Everet Ed- The story undoubtedly was made up to proitor of the Pioneer, and the Conductors of the Balt, Lit, and Relig, Magazine.

*CHRIST-AND HIS MISSION. Christ the Son and Agent of the Most

High came into this world on a mission of love-to rescue man from the perilous condition in which sin had involved them; he came to reconcile all to God. Will he effeet his purpose? All who look to the mediation of Jesus for salvation are concerned in this question. If he who is the only name given under heaven, whereby we can be saved, is liable to fail in his purposes, then we have no ground for hope. All is mere chance, and uncertainty. But if we may rely on the scriptures-if we can place confidence in the evidence therein contained on this point, we are safe. They assure us the pleasure of the Lord shall prosper in his hands, Isaiah 53: 11. What is the pleasure of the Lord? And for what purpose did he send his Son into the world? It is the Lord's will or pleasure that all should be saved and come to the knowledge of the truth. And he sent his Son to save the world. Now suppose reader, you should undertake to perform a certain piece of work and should not finish 4, could you say you had prospered in your undertaking? No! you certainly would not consider yourself very prosperous. In order for you to prosper, you must accomplish the whole work which you undertake to do, then the work will prosper in your hands and not otherwise. And unless Christ saves every soul, the work of the Lord will not prosper in his hands. But scripture assures us that Christ shall see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied, that is, as he was made an offering for mankind to redeem them from sin, he shall see the accomplishment of the great redemption which is the travail or desire of his soul. Of the success of Christ's mission the great Apostle of the Gentiles had not a doubt. He says Christ is the head of the body-the church, who is the Beginning, the First born from the dead, that in all things he might have the pre-eminence, for it pleased the Father that in him should all fulness dwell, and having made peace by the blood of the cross by him to reconcile all things to himself by him I say whether they be things on earth or things in heaven. Having made known unto us the mystery of his will according to his good pleasure which he hath purposed in himself that in the dispensation of the fulness of times he might gather together all things which are in heaven and on the earth in one in Christ Jesus. Now if this be correct we must contend either for Hairsenst Entraction or Universal Damnation, for we are all finally to be gathered together in one place. Judge for yourselves reader which of the two is correct. We rely on Christ as our infallible Saviour and already by faith do we shout the final victory of his blood to the annihilation of all principles of corruptionthe sanctifying and cleansing of the church or body of him who is the head of every man, presenting it holy to the Father without spot or blemish.

Br. Fletcher: -some of those people who are so much more pious and so much better than their Universalist neighbors, that they always gravely tell the truth and nothing but the truth concerning us, are circulating a story hereabouts that a young man-a Universalist-by the name of Woodward in Gardiner, died lately, renouncing Universalism and warning all people against believing it. I thought I knew every U. niversalist in Gardiner; but never before heard of this one; and as I have almost invariably found that stories like the above, told by our opponents, turn out to he false, will you suffer us to ask you to ascertain and publish the fac s -the simple truth-on the subject? Probably we shall be called every thing bad, for daring to investigate the truth of the story -but call us what such people may, they shall never deter us from the performance of whatever duties we owe to them, to ourselves and to the public.

Augusta Banner.

REPLY. Br. Drew: We have attended to thy request in nacertaining the facts, in the above case and will now publish them for your benefit and the public's. We had heard nothing of the circumstance alluded to above till we received the Banner, and we then set ourself dilligently at work by inquiring into the matter. The young man you name, and the one to which those meddlesome creatures refer, is a son of Michael Woodward of this town. The young man a month or two since fell from a building upon which he was at work and injured the spinal marrow; The fall did not prove fatal, he yet lives, and his physician informs me that he is as likely as any of us to live to a good old age. As to his being a Universalist, we can only say, that those who are acquainted with him here, never knew that he was. We have seen him frequently during the past year but have had no conversation with him. He has not attended our meetings or in any way or manner aided the cause of Universalism Another discussion is to take place through in this place. His father is a Methodist and be columns of the Pioneer and Liberalist, has been to our knowledge these twelve of War on Daniel 16.

their sins are to be forever miserable in a be has any fixed principles is one likewise, at Prosperity; 5. billuence of War duce some effect at a distance, but they are welcome to all the advantage they may derive from it. We too, shall probably receive the maledictions of our selfrighteous neighbors, for giving you the simple truth of the matter, but nothing shall deterus from performing our duty as a faithful sentinel upon the watch-tower of Zion. Since penning the above, we have been informed that the young man's father arose in a Methodist meeting and stated to the congregation that his son had been a Universalist, and that he had now renounced it; he said he was so weak he could only whisper to him his renunciation, but thank God (says he) I could hear him all over the house sing praises to his Maker for his deliverance!! We believe it to be all a humbug, and as such we proclaim it to the world. If any more facts are elicited, we shall give them publicity.

UNFAIR.

Our opposers accuse us of hypocricy when we contend for the salvation of all men. We are frequently asked if we really believe the doctrine; now this is impudent as well as unfair. We always suspeet that such inquirers do not believe the doctrines for which they contend; and consequently mistrust others. We are honest in our belief and we allow others to be the same. The evidence in favor of Universalism is too strong for us to disbelieve it; come heaven-or come hell we must believe it, for our faith is as firm as the pillars of Jehovah's throne; and if there is a sin over which Heaven will cast the mantle of charity, it is an honest belief in that which may be wrong.

"Though he will not rise and give him because he is his friend, yet because of his IMPORTUNITY he will rise and give him as many as he needeth."-Luke 11:8.

Wonder if the principle contained in the above passage, holds good in reference to the manner of getting subscribers for religious publications? ious publications?

No Brother Thompson the principle does not hold good in this respect. We verily thought that experience had taught you this lesson long since. If you had ever made an attempt to obtain subscribers for a religious publication, you would not have asked the above question. If you are not convinced -just tru it.

The following sensible remarks we cut from the Southern Poincer; If the youth would take heed to them they would be virtuous and happy.

The evenings are growing longer, and many young persons will be released from their employers to spend this portion their time in any maner they please. Here will be many hours, which if improved in study, will ensure to the youth a rich store of knowledge. You never need be at a loss how to spend your evenings. Books and periodicals are plenty, and within the reach of every youth. We never new an individual who was particular to spend his evenings to the best advantage to be guilty of great misdemennors. Sindy and reflection drive bad thoughts from the heart, but idleness is the mother of crime. The ignorant generally are those who fill our prisons and penitentiaries-those who hated instruction and advice-who despised their best frends, and listened to the counsels of deceivers.— It is common with useful and intelligent mechanies and tradesmen, whenever they wish to take apprentices and clerks, to inquire in what manner they have generally their evenings-what company they have kept-if they are fond of study, Such youth are always sure of good places, while the idle and the vicious loiter about a few years without any regular business and as a last resort, take to the sea or get employed at some menial business. There is great encouragement for you to be studious and industrious- to be steady and virtuous in your habits-to spend your evenings to good necount. If you have been careless in this respect heretofore, it is not too late to reform now. You may be useful to yourselves, to your friends, and to mankind in

NEW PUBLICATION.

We acknowledge the reception of a work entitled the , 'MANUAL OF PEACE" by T. C. Upham Prof. of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Bowdoin College. It is from the press of Joseph Griffin; and is got up in a very neat manner. We have given it as yet but a cursory perusal, but we think it a valuable acquisition to the works of the day. It has made its appearance in the 'very nick of time' as the old saying is, now wars, and rumors of wars are rife among us. The work is divided into three parts viz:-On the Evils and Remedies of War. Suggestions on the Law of Nations, and On a Congress of Nations. It is written in a mild spirit and contains many luminous arguments on the subject of which it treats.-We intended to have given our readers an extract or two from the work in this week's paper, but the press of other mutter prevented. The work should be in the hands of every family and those who are guided by the mild spirit of Christianity will find ample remuneration for the purchase of the work by its perusal. The contents of the first part are as follows. Chapt. 1. is on the the columns of the Pioneer and Liberalist, has been to our knowledge these twelve of War on Domestic life; 3. On the Morals day shall be chanted by every creature

Progress of Civization; 6. Influen War upon Missias; 7. Causes of 8. War as examined by the light of Na 9. As Examined by the Old Testame By the Principles of the Gospel; 11. 0 tions drawn from the New Testame Testimony and Prictice of the Pri Christians; 13. O' War in Conner with the Millennium; 14. Popular 0 tions; 15. Methods of Proceeding Establishment of Peace; 16. On F. sing the office of Chaptain; 17. Of in Connexion with Education; 18. Na al Glory as Connected with War; 16. the duty of Private Christians and ters; 20. Practical efficacy of the pa nles of Peace; 21. Of Non-interco Connexion with peace; 22. Capital ishments as examined by the Scrin 23. Capital Punishments as exami Renson and Experience; 24. Pract Evils of Capital Punishment. Our recan judge something of the work by hove notice. We shall however it more fully hereafter, and present the few extracts from it.

THE EXCELLENCY OF THE GO To understand fully the excellence

the Gospel system, it is important t we be made acquainted with the gr and glorious objects, proposed to be complished by it. The gospel found world a splendid Babel, in confusion a Sin had hung the moral dismay. ens in eternal blackness. The God this world was triumphant! Under iron reign the earth was seen in tears blood! Enslaved, crushed, human sighed in vain for deliverance, M was a friendless wanderer over the world, ignorant of his destiny. With prospect before him but the grave a oblivion! No spiritual cloud or pi of fire, had appeared to conduct the grim of earth to the far off land of pro-ised rest beyond the stars. The wo was shrouded in gloom, was in ruins. Sin had wrought spiritual death in land, corrupted the whole mass of mankind, converted the fair earth into vast charnel house.

Now the gospel contemplates the tablishment of universal order and pea -the enlightenment of the world the light of uncreated truth.-Th umphant reign of righteousness, and glad earth jewelled with the dew drops eternal mercy-humanity emancipa from the degrading vassalage of sin, ebrating its happy and immortal del ance at the grand jubilee of eternit man a citizen of the spirit land, with end less pleasures before him-the wear pilgrim at rest in that home which abi deth forever, which needeth not the mir acle of cloud or fiery pillars, nor yeth light of the sun, for the Lord God an the Lamb, are the light thereofworld radiant with the love of God-to annihilation of sin, the destruction death, victory over the grave, overhell over the devil-the immortality of ou race; and the wide extended univers converted to a celestial paradise, cheer ed and beautified with the smile of God That which renders the gospel pa

eminently excellent, is the universality

its merciful and invaluable operations:

It embraces the universal world with

its widely expanded arms of henevolene and grace-the endless salvation and unsullied felicity of the countless myniads of the Adamic race. It contemplates the perfect renovation of the va Universe of God; the spiritual exallation and consummate bliss of universal humanity, in the indestructable regions of immortality! The gospel may be styled the pencilings of the Divinity-the book of eternity. In it are mirrored forth the final consummation of all things-the labours of the Redeemer completed with immortal honours; primeval purity triumphant in every sentient being; heaven the richest boon of in mortal Benevolence, the final rest and imperishable enjoyment of all mankind; Jesus enthroned with the Father listening to the chants of the just made perfect restitution of and waiting for the things, which in the dispensation of the fulness of time shall swell the hymn praise throughout creation, and prolong its melodies through the ages of eternity!-The gospel! O how rich, and abundant, and free are its blessings. Am I the sport of fickle fortune upon the theatre of an unfriendly world—the gospel informs me that the pitying eye of affectionate Heaven is upon me and that I am an heir to riches which mock the sly approach of pilfering thieves, incorruptible and fadeless. Must the time come when I can no more hear the voice of friendship and the melodies of rejoicing nature—the gospel teaches me that shall one day be regaled with the glad hosannas of glorified millions, and shall hear the blessed Redeemer say, in accents of immortal friendship, pilgrim penitent! come to your rest. close my eyes forever, on the splendours of this nether sphere—the gospel tells me they shall open on the sublimer scenes of the better land, where are rivers of chrystal beauty, and trees of immortal leveliness. Must this tongue hecome mute in death. I learn from the gospel that it shall be loosed to join in motives which reign in the heart—the on the question "Whether those who die in years, and it is probable the young man, if of Soldiers; 4 Influence of War on Nation. in earth and heaven, reverberated slong

he gallerie through ag the grim m premely ex grace of G

NEW SER

The only of life, wh totally un that which and shady Pleasure m cial excite lude it wit may indur minish its s domestic lo t has been cient writer claim our a are not alw are few hu

aware, that ces of pom oked on seldom crea of the prof stricted in circle, whe real enjoyn not in treat rinth of po of fashion,

NEWS " And catch GARDIN

By the P

ors of the

ceived Lo

The Lone 9th contai ndent at erican qui satisfacto h Govern on betwe tates. It abinet of es so far in the B Treasu Affairs ha until the g or stayi questio lightest de The navi by ice e hundre that sea. LIVERPO ov. 10 iefly Ame we been 14th.- N 16th-G s,4000 b

17th.-S

ade, and

od Amer

19th-R

change

Importan

lexican tl

urier ha lexican p o to the 2 he 2d inst. ned in t Censor he positio ent is in on of the hore thre ar. The ad excited as now gr mpico. the 15th the For the harl

EXPEDIT collected as annou adawasl ort of Ne red men osed, for ands of t mmerce e Exped st of th Dear Si ison-yar am, in c ibulation on't star

happene e had a the end ires am ands. the rou nd we w rratoria ntrary quantit

SERIES,-V

e of War on

6. Influence

Causes of W

he light of Nata

Gospel; 11. 0

w Testamen

of the Pri

ar in Conne

Popular On

16. On Ex

ain; 17. Of

tion; 18. Nat

ith War; 16

stians and M

ery of the P

Non-intercor

22. Capital

y the Scriptur

as examined

re; 24. Prae

ent. Our real

be work by the

however he

nd present ther

OF THE GO

he excellener

important th

with the gre

posed to be

gospel found

in confusion a

the moral ber

s. The God ant! Under

seen in tears ished, human

liverance. M

er over the w

stiny. With

the grave w

cloud or pil

conduct the

ff land of pro

ars. The wor

was in ruins

I death in

le mass of

fair earth into

mplates thee

order and peace the world wi

truth .- The

usness, and th

he dew drops

y emancipale lage ef sin, ce imortal deliver

e of eternity-

land, with end

im-the wear

me which ab

th not the mir-

ers, nor yet the

Lord God and t thereof—the ve of God—the

destruction

ave, over he

rtality of our

radise, cheer-smile of God!

e gospel pe-

operations.

world within

f henevolence

alvation and

untless myri-

It contem-

itual exalta-

of universa

table regions

e Divinity-

are mirrores

nation of all

e Redeemer

nours; prim-

ery sentient

nal rest and

!! mankind;

her listening

ade perfect

ition of a

ation of the

d prolong its

eternity!-

d abundant,

Am I the

the theatre

gospel in-

e of affec-

and that I

ock the sly

incorrup-

time come

time comb ne voice of rejoicing me that I n the glad and shall

ay, in ac-

p, pilgrim Must I

plendours

ospel tells

sublimer

e are riv

ees of im-

ongue be-

from the

o join in

giving to

creature ed along

he hymn

oon of im-

pel may

Proceeding

old Testame

the galleries of eternity, and perpetuated the island they found the inhabitants to the grim monster—the gospel whispers me I shall meet them all in heaven! Supremely excelent, blessed gospel of the grace of God! Z. F.

HOME.

The only fountain in the wilderness of life, where man may drink waters totally unmixed with bitterness, is that which gushes forth in the calm and shady recesses of domestic love. Pleasure may heat the heart into artificial excitement; ambition may dehade it with his golden dream; war may indurate its fine fibres, and diminish its sensitiveness; but it is only domestic love that can render it happy. t has been justly remarked by an ancient writer, that of the actions which claim our attention, the most splendid are not always the greatest; and there are few human beings who are not aware, that those outward circumstances of pomp and affluence which are noked on with admiration and envy, seldom create happiness in the bosoms of the professors. It is in the unrestricted intercourse of the domestic circle, where the heart must find that real enjoyment, if experienced at all; not in treading the complicated labyrinth of politics; not amidst the glare of fashion, surrounded by the toils of

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

"And catch the manners hving as they rise."

GARDINER, JANUARY 8, 1836.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Packet ship St. James, the edtors of the Journal of Commerce have ceived London papers to Nov. 1st. The London Morning Herald of Nov, 19th contains a letter from its corres-

ndent at Paris, which says: - 'The Aerican question is, I may aver, in train of satisfactory adjustment. The Brit-ish Government has offered its meditaon between France, and the United States. It has been accepted by the Cabinet of the Tuileries, which even goes so far as to offer to lodge the monin the Bank of England, or the Brit-Treasury. The American Charge 'Affairs has not yet left town, nor will euntil the 1st. December; but his gong or staying, although connected with question, cannot influence it in the lightest degree.

The navigation of the Baltic was closdby ice early in Nov. and upwards of we hundred ships detained in the ports that sea.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET SALES, ov. 10 Very brisk sales 2000 bags, hiefly American et 7d a 11d full prices ave been obtained.

14th.-No change, sales 2500 bags. 16th-Good demand and steady pries,4000 bags sold chiefly to the trade. 17th .- Sales 3000 bags, chiefly to the rade, and very full prices were paid for od Americans; closed steadily

19th-Rather quiet. Sales 3000 bags, change in price.

Important from Mexico .- By the ship lexican the Editors of the New York ourier have received regular files of lexican papers; from the city of Mexio to the 26th Nov., and Vera Cruz to ne 2d inst. From the intelligence conned in the Gaceta del Gobierno, and he Censor de Vera Cruz, we collect that e position of Santa Anna's Governent is most critical; nearly every secon of the republic being it seems once ore threatened with a dreadful civit ar. The alarm which the revolution ad excited in the minds of the Mexicans as now greatly increased by the landlg of General Mejian at the bar of impico, which took place on the night the 15th November, and the taking the Fort which commands the entrance the harbor.

Expedition to Texas.—It may be ollected that about a month since, it as announced that a vessel, called the ladawaska, had cleared out from the ort of New York, with about two hunred men on board, bound, as was supsed, for Texas. A letter from one of adventurers has been put into the ds of the editors of the Journal of nerce, from which it appears that Expedition struck off in a tangent, brought up at the Bahamas. The of the story will be learned by the wing extract from the letter:-Jeff.

Nassau, (N. P.) Dec. 10, 1835. Dear Sir,-I write from an English son-yard. You will laugh at this, and eed I do myself. But so it is. Here plation, for the crime of Piracy!n't stare now, and I will tell you how appened. After leaving New York, had a fair wind for eight or ten days, the end of which time we found ourres among the Bahamah banks and nds. Our Captain never having sailthe route before, lost his reckoning,

the galleries inconceivable. Must I re-through ages inconceivable. Must I re-sign my beloved friends as trophies to indulged themselves pretty freely in spirits, and finding the inhabitants rather weak and ignorant, they commenced hostilities upon their effects, such as fowls, pigs, indian meal, &c., and so terified the people that they would do whatever they required. They commanded them with drawn pistols at their heads, and threatened them with instant death if they disobeyed. This indiscreet conduct of course occasioned an excited feeling on being made known at the English naval station at Nassau, and two gunships were immediately sent in pursuit of us, with strict orders to board us, and put us all to death if we made the least resistanc. After searching near a week, one of them hailed us about 1 o'clock, P. M., with the salutashall fire into you." We of course complied, and they made us their prisoners, conveyed us to this place, and we are now in a prison-yard, awaiting the result of an investigation, which will probably terminate in two or three days.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

In SENATE on Wednesday, Mr. SHEP-LEY introduced his bill of last session to put goods and merchandize exported from any of the tide waters to ports North and East of the U. S. according to the provisions of law, on the same footing, in reference to drawbacks, with other exports to foreign ports.

Mr. Davis called up the resolutions of Mr. Calhoun, instructing the Committee on Manufactures to report a bill to reduce the duties. &c. He stated that he had no objection to its passage, since, in looking at the resolution, he had become satisfied that its object was simply finanical, and not so extensive in its scope as he had at first view imagined.

After some observations from Messrs Clay and Calhoun as to the scope of the resolution, it was agreed to.

Mr. Ruggles introduced a resolution to appoint a Committee of three to examine the condition of the Patent Office, and the Laws connected with it.

Mr. Benton introduced a bill to provide for the increase of the Corps of Topographical Engineers-which was ordered to a second reading. On motion of Mr. Southard, the bill

to provide for the establishment of boys for the naval service, was laid on the table, until he could mature amendments he proposed to offer.

The bill (introduced by Mr. Preston) concerning Writs of Error and Judg-

ments arising under the Revenue Laws. was ordered to be engrossed for a third

The bill supplementary to a bill to amend the Judicial System was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Leigh, made the special order for Monday next. -After a few minutes spent in Execu-

tive business, the Senate adjourned. In the House, on motion of Mr Beardsley, Mr. Crary, representative from Michigan, was admited upon the floor during the sittings of the House.

A Joint committee of the South Carolina legislature to whom was refered so much of Gov. McDuffie's message as relates to the subject of slavery, have made a report, responding, in every particular, to the sentiments of the Exec-utive. The views of the committee are emboided in eight distinct resolutions, which cover the whole ground taken by the Governor. These resolutions are to be transmitted to the Executive of the have passed an act authorizing an elec- GARDINER COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUseveral states to be laid before their re- tion on the 2d Monday of December, to spective legislatures, consequently the a Convention to a semble at Little Rock slavery question must come under discussion in each state legislature in the nation. Not only must it be discussed, but it must be acted upon in some way. Some expression of opinion must be had at least. Whether such action and cxpression will tend to concilliate and harmonize the feelings of adverse parties, or whether it will make still deeper and broader the already existing breach, time alone can determine. - Lowell Jour

THE TALLOW TREE.

It is about the height of a cherry tree; its leaves are in the form of a heart, of a deep shining colour, and its bark is very smooth. Its fruit is enclosed in a kind of pod, or cover, like a chesnut, and consists of three round white grains, of the size and form of a small nut, each having its own coat, and within that a little stone. This that the Swiss Consul had been murder-stone is encompassed with a white ed in his own house, and that there was pulp, which has all the propensities of a general excitement against all foreigntallow, as to consistence, color, and ers. even smell. The Chinese make their m, in company with my associates in candles of it, which would doubtless be as good as ours, if they knew how to purify their vegetable tallow, as we do our animal tallow, and to make their wicks as fine. All the preparation they give it, is to melt it down, and mix a little oil with it, to makk it softer and more pliant. Their candles it we were carried into a dangerous is true, yield a thicker should be defects. James C. Terrell, elected last year a almost unknown harbor. He then mer light than ours; but these defects James C. Terrell, elected last year a light than ours; but these defects to the member of Congress from that State, a boat on shore, to an island called are owing, in a great measure, to the member of Congress from that State, ratoria, with 17 men on board, who, wicks, which are not cotton, but only died at Cornersville, on the night of the attract to his wishes, took with them a little rod of dry wood, covered with first inst. His disease was the consumpdentity of arms and amunition. On a pith of a rush wound round it, tion.

which, being very porons, serves to filtrate the tallow attracted by the burning stick, which, by this means, is kept burning .- Dr Halle's History of China.

Melancholly Occurrence.—Bartholo-mew a son of Moses R. Wentworth, of Somersworth, N. H. aged about three rears, was so dreadfly burnt on the 12th lt. that it survived but 19 hours. Mrs. who was alone in the house with him, left the child at play on the floor, a few moments, and thinks she had not been absent from it more than two minutes, when she heard him cry appalling-His clothes being of cotton had caught fire, and on her entering the room, she found her darling boy so completely shrouded in flames, the blaze reaching quite to the chamber floor, as to make him invisible; there being no water in the room by which she could quench the fire, she caught the child in ner arms, carried it to the door and rolled it on the snow untill the flames were extinguished. In doing which she burnt her hands so badly, that, at least, she will be deprived of the use of them for a long time .- Dover Gazette.

A Vagrant Boy .- During the excessive cold weather of last week, a boy, about 13 years old, was picked up in the streets, taken to one of the Overseers of the Poor, and sent to the House of Industry South Boston He appears to be ignorant and rather stupid, tells some improbable stories, but insists on the following-That his name is Nathan Richardson, of Edgecomb Me-that his parnts are deadthat he was in charge of the Selectmen of Edgecombe-that they hired the captain of a vess to land him in Boston, and that the vessel has sailed for the West Indies .- Merc. Jounal.

PIRACY. We learn from Capt. Ilsley, of the brig Leo, which arrived here on Monday last from Matanzas, that news had just been received from Madeusa, Cuba,) that an American and a Spanish brig near that place had been captur- Daniel Bryant ed by the pirates in an open boat, and all on board murdered. The authorities had sent a vessel in pursuit of them. [Journal Commerce.)

A mulato Indian named David Davis, was killed a few nights, at a low grog shop, called Siberian Hotel, in New Haven. There was a carousal among five or six sailors, in which the deceased was stabed to the heart. A fellow named Allen has been arrested on sus-

Conviction of Murder. We learn from the Montpelier State Journal, that the trial of Mr. Peake, of Randolph, (Vt.) for the alledged crime of murder, by mixing arsenic in food given to a relative, of the same name, took place at Chelsea last week, and resulted in a verdict of Guilty.

Joshua M. Gran D miel Gerrish Samuel Grover H.

The New York Gazette states that a project is on foot, to borrow ten millions of dollars in London, for 20 years, on Human Hinkley scrip issued by the state and garantied Marston Huse by the city authorities, and the interest to be paid in London.

The last Thomaston Chronicle says: Mary Kinsman There is a report in town, that a chooner has arrived in Boothbay, and that the crew and about all the passen- Sally Langley gers, twenty-eight in number, were frozen to death. The vessel is said to belong to Kennebecon w

The General Assembly of Arkansas, on the first Monday in January. Gov. Fulton refused his assent to the bill, but, having retained it in his posession three drys, it became a law without his action upon it.

Within the present year type to the amount of \$100,000 has been destroyed by fire in the city of N. York.

We understand that the sentence of death upon Spencer, at Bangor, is to be executed early in February.-Kennebec

Hope deferred .- S. S. Southworth writes from Washington that he was the first man who advocated Mr. Clay's interests north of the Potomac, and that he did so at the expense of all he had on earth. For all this, he feelingly says his only requital was rejustice and cold and withering neglect.'

Letters from the city of Mexico state

The Seminole Indians, it is stated. have embodied themselves at Alachua, Florida, to the number of 1500. A party of wood cutters 25 in number, had been fired upon by them, and driven a-All the females in that vicinity had been removed to St. Augustine for safety.

Another Member of Congress Dead .is true, yield a thicker smoke, and a dim The Savannah Guorgian savs that Col. soliger, October 16, 1985,

We learn by the Quebec Gazette of Broudcloths & Cassimeres. the 23d inst. that the Bill for the Maine RailRoad was agreed to the night previous, in the Committee of the whole in the House of assembly, and ordered to be reported on the 23d. The amendment to limit the profits to 12 per cent. on the stock, was lost; yeas 11, nays 49. Among the minority was Mr. Speaker Papineau.-Skowheg. Sent.

The town of Little Rock has been incorporated under the title of the "City of Little Rock." - Wabash Courier.

Appointment. The EDITOR will preach in Masonic Hall in this Village next Sabbath.

MARRIED.

In Brunswick, Gen. Richard T. Dunlap, to Miss Harriet Titcomb, daughter of Rev. Benj. Titcomb. In Darton, Capt. E. M. Burgis, of Ban-

gor, to Miss R. Gould, of the former In Hartland, Josiah Bacon, Esq. to Miss Hannah Butterfield.

This is a day of wonders rare-For if we're not mistaken; A BUTTERFIELD with little care, Will yield a crop of BACON.

DIED.

In Augusta, Mrs. Susan, consort of Mr. Richard F. Perkins, aged 23 years, Mr. John Soule, aged 79. In Buckfield, Enoch Hull, Esq. a Revo-

lutionary soldier, aged 72.

LIST OF LETTERS

James Mudge

Enoch Miller

Nancy Odiorn

Reuben Marrow

Capt. Marson

P. John Phinney William Pulsifer

Thomas Pinkham

Sarah Ann Palmer

William Rollins

Simeon Roberts

John Robinson

Richard Rich

John Sherman

Lydia H. Lincoln

Amasa Smyth Daniel Sanbourn

Sinuel B. Snow

Clarissa Syms Nathan Sweatland

Lemuel Standish

Catharine Sawyer

James Steward

Mary Tibbits

Samuel Tibbits

Stephen Tucker John Treadwell

Sylva Small

Isaar Stone

Samuel H. Pearsons

Melvina H. Rhoads

Mary Ann Robinson

Joseph Palmer

John Muffay 2 Lorenia M'Curdy

Remaining in the Post Office, Gardiner January 1, 1836.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. George Loring

A. Mary Atkinson Verranus Averell B. Patrick Barry Abraham Beedle Aaron Bran Patrick Buny Elisha Blair Capt. Bailey . 3 11

Isaac Chapman Enoch Dill Josiah Dill Ezra H. Dawes William Day Daniel Dow Loren Dewolf Elias Davis

Rehecca Edgecomb Augustus Estmon Martha S. Furse

Mr. Fairbanks G. Ezra Glazier Henry Glass Joshua M. Grandin

Seth Hall Henry Huntoon Wm. E. Harriman

Hannah L. Jackins Benjamin Kittridge

Abram Lord

John Town W. L. D. Woolf Richard H. Webste Y. Joseph Young.

WILLIAM PALMER, P. M.

FACTURING COMPANY.

FATHE Stockholders of the G. C. & W. manufacturing Co. are hereby notified to meet at the office of their Clerk in Gardinr. on Tuesday the twelfth day of January 1836, at two of the clock P, M. for the following purposes:

1. To choose a Moderator.

2. To choose officers for the ensuing 3. To see if the stockholders will decide

whether or not to put the Factory in opera-4. To see if they will make an assessment on the stock for the purpose of paying debts,

purchasing stock, or other purposes. 5. To act on any other business that may legally come before them.

By order of the Directors.

DANIEL NUTTING, Clerk of the G. W. F. Co. Gardiner, Dec. 25, 1835.

GARDINER HOTEL.



THIS House being situated in the centre A of the village, and in the immediate vicinity of the wharves, steamboat landing, and business part of the town, affords superior advantages for men of business gen-

Its location is also airy and healthful, commanding a fine view of the Kennebec river, and the surrounding country.

It has recently been altered and improved and furnished in a style not inferior, to any Hotel in this section of the country; and no expense has been spared to render the establishment in every way comfortable, convenient and agreeable.

The stables are large convenient and comfortable, and will be constantly attended by faithful Ostlers.

Good Horses and Carriages will be kept

Gardiner, Nov. 20, 1885.

ROBERT WILLIAMSON

TAILOR AND DRAPER.

. 133 NO 2 CENTRAL ROW.

assortment of superfine and medium qualities of BROADCLOFHS and CASSIM-ERES, of every variety of colours, English, French, German, and American Manufactory, for sale by the yard, or will be made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner and at short notice. N. B .-- A good assortment of ready made

Clothing Constantly on hand.

ALSO—TRIMMINGS of every Description.

Gardiner, Nov. 6, 1835. 42

NEW GOOD 3. B. LAWRANCE, & Co.

HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM BOSTON WITH A PRIME STOCK OF

English, French & W. I. GOODS,

Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Merinoes, Circassians, Silk & Cotton Vesting, Silk & Cotton Hdkfs. Prints, Shawls, Cambrick, and Muslins, Linnen, Ginghams, Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, and Tickings, Battings, Wading, and Wickings, Red, White, Yellow and Green Flannels, Mittens, and Worsted Hose,

-ALSO-Tea, Coffee, Brown, Havana, Java, and Loaf Sugars: Molasses, Vinegar, Rice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Pimento, Ginger,

Cassia, Pepper, Figs, Box and Keg Raisins, Cheese Pork, Fish, Salt, Soap and Candles, & Nails, &c. &c. &c

Crockery Glass & Hard Ware. LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S, MISSES. Boys, and Childrens

Shoes, Boots and Bootees, of every Descrip-

HATS AND CAPS.

Also -- A large lot of FLOUR. All of which will be sold as cheap for CASH or Country Produce, as can boughthe in any other Store in town. Gardiner, Nov. 20, 1835. If. 44.

JOSEPH Y. GRAY TAILOR.

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has taken the Shop over the Franklin Bank, where he excutes the Tailoring Business in all its Branches, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favour him with their Custom.

Gardiner, Nov. 27, 1885. tf. 45.

STATE OF MAINE

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five. AN ACT in addition to an "Act relating to

the Settlement and Support of the Poor." SECTION 1. Be it enneted by the Senate and House of Representatives in legislature assembled. That all laws relating to the settlement or residence of Paupers, he and the same are hereby repealed. Provided however, That this Act shall not be so construed as to apply to persons on a journey, or travelling, or visiting, or any person who may be in any unincorporated place in this

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That whenever any person shall become chargenble as a pauper in any town or plantation in this State (except as above excepted) said town or plantation shall be holden and obliged, at its own expense, to perform all the duties that they are now by law holden and obliged to perform, -- Provided however, That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to repeal or to effect that provision of ar Act entitled "an Act ascertaining what shall constitute the legal settlement, and providing for the relief and support, employment and removal of the Poor," that requires the kindred of paupers to support such pau-

SECTION 3. Be it further enacted, That of any person shall change his residence for the purpose of applying to any other town for support other than that which was liable therefor before such removal, he shall be liable on indictment before the Supreme Judicial Court of Common Pleas, to imprisonment not exceeding one year, that no town shall be obliged to support any person by reason of any commitment to prison.

SECTION 4. Be it further enacted, That if any person shall bring and leave any poor and indigent person, in any town in this State, wherein such pauper is not lawfully seuled, knowing him to be poor and indigent, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of sixty dollars for every such offence, to be sued for and recovered by, and to the use of such hy action of debt, to any Court competent to try the same.

House of Representatives, March 20, 1855. This Bill was read a third time as amended, and referred to the next legislature, and ordered to be published in all the papers of the State which publish the laws. Sent up for concurrence.

JONA. CILLEY, Speaker. In Senate, March 21, 1885. Read once, and concurred.

JOSIAH PIERCE, President.

Tri- Weekly Journal.

UTHER SEVERANCE will publish a paper three times a week at Augusta during the session of the Legislature, on Thesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at One Dollar for the Session. The Journal will contain reports of the proceedings both Houses of the Legislature as, usual, sketch of Congressional proceedings, and the earliest intelligence of passing events of Augusta, Dec. 11, 1835.

POETRY.

From the Banner. FAREWELL.

"To Greece we give our shining blades,

Farewell! I may not weep, Though tears are swelling deep Within my heart; With rock and fount and rill, Dim wood and sunny hill, My opirit lingers still, Though I depart.

Land I have loved, adieu !-Skies, that bend o'er it blue, Oh never more Shall my glad footsteps stray Where thy rich sunbeams play, Or 'neath thee bend to pray By star-lit shore.

For o'er the mist-wreathed sea, A voice is wooing me, With warning tone; It speaks of glorious lands, Fainting 'neath cank'ring bands, Proud hearts with fetter'd hands-

Of prayer and groan.

Home ! I must leave thee, now, From thee, the rushing prow, Is wafting me; To quell sweet freedom's foe, To break the chain of woe, My heart's last blood shall flow Fearless and free.

O'er me the sails unfurl,-Round me the blue waves curl,-And billows swell: Vales, that in bloom are blushing,-Rills, that in light are rushing,-Tones, that are mid them gushing,-All, all Farewell. L. W-

DESULTORIOUS.

THE LAST MONTH OF THE YEAR.

We have now reached the last of the twelve months. Spring, Summer, and Autumn have departed, and grey-haired Winter has come. And now let us look over the pages of memory, and see how we have spent our time.

In the first place, have we stored our minds well with knowledge, or are we as ignorant as when the year began? Are we better, that is, are we kinder of heart, to all around us? Are we more charitable to the wants, the faults, the errors, and the trailties of our fellow beings? Are we more disposed to seek their happiness, and less inclined to indulge revenge, malice, and a spirit of mischief? Do we now really feel the beauty of that glorious maxim, do to another as you would have another do to you? Do we act in all things according to this rule? Do we endeavor to rise above selfishness, and act upon that grand scheme of benevolence, which God has devised, and which it is his wish all should co-operate in; that scheme which proposes the highest happiness of all living things? Have we not in some instances acted contrary to this scheme; have we not spoken unkindly, or acted maliciously towards others? If we have, we have violated the command of God.

Let us think deeply of this matter. God would have his creation a universe of harmony. Those who love him act as he wishes; those who love him not, act otherwise; and they produce discord. This breaks the harmony he desires to have spread over all his works. They are like persons who sing out of tune; they injure themselves; they injure the peace of others; they spoil the harmony of soc.ety; and if they were to postess the same dispositions in heaven, they would spoil the harmony of that sacred and holy place. Let us think of these matters, and if we have erred; let us try to err no more: and, as man is feeble in all his efforts, to overcome the force of bad habits, and become wise, when he has been wedded to folly, let us ask the aid of one, who has strength sufficient to overcome our weakness .- Parley's Jurenile Almanack.

PATHETIC SKETCH.

In a recently published Journal of a cruise in the Levant, by an officer of the United States Navy, we find the following touching paragraph. The island of Cerigo was the scene of this incident : "The burial ground of the Armenian, like that of the Moslem, removed a short distance from the town, and sprinkled with green trees, is a favorite resort, not only for the bereaved, but those whose feelings are not thus darkly overcast. I met there one morning a little girl, with a playful countenance, busy blue eye, and sunny locks, bearing in one hand

a small cup of china, and in the other a wreath of fresh flowers. Feeling a very natural curiosity to know what she could do with these bright things, in a place that seemed to partake so much of sadness, I watched her light motions. Reaching a retired grave, covered with a marble slab, she emptied the seed, which it appeared the cup contained, into the slight cavities which had been scooped out in the corners of the tablet, and laid the wreath on its pure face. "And why, I inquired," "my sweet glri, do you put the seeds in those little bowls there?" 'It is to bring the birds here,' she replied, with a half wandering look; they will light on this tree, pointing to the cypress above, "when they have eaten the seed, and sing?"
To whom do they sing?" I asked; "To each other, to you? Oh, no, she quickly replied; 'to my sister she lies there.' 'But your sister is dead.' 'O yes, sir; but she hears all the birds sing.' 'Wall if the board the birds all deposits of three months standing. sing.' Well, if she hears the birds sing, she cannot see that wreath of flowers?' 'But she knows I put it there; I told her, before they took her away from our house, I would come and see her every morning., 'You must," I continued, "have loved that sister very much; but you will never talk with her any morenever see her again.' 'Yes, sir, she replied with a brightening look, 'I shall see her always in heaven. But she stops under this tree, till they bring me here, and then we are going to heaven together.'

Almanacs for 1826.

AINE Farmer's, Thomas's, People's Queer, Comic and Miniature Almanacs, for 1936, for sale by the gross or single, at the Gardiner Bookstore, by
PALMER & WASHBURN. November 5, 1835.

COMMBRORAL HOUSE BATH, ME.

THE subscriber has opened a public House in the building recently occupied by John Elliot-under the above name, and solicits a share of patronage.

The house is conveniently situated for communications by land and water. It stands on the stage road, and the stages stop at the door going east and west. It is also near the River, and the starting place of the Gardiner and Augusta steam-boat.

Faithful and attentive servants and hostlers will be provided, and the utmost exertion of the subscriber will be used to accommodate and make comfortable all who

Bath, August 28, 1895. tf. 3

DISSOLUTION.

THE subscribers have dissolved their connexion in business as Counselas and ATTORNEYS at Law. Persons aving business in the office, may adjust the ame, on application to either of them. GEO. EVANS, E. F. DEANE.

E. F. DEANE has taken the office lately occupied by the firm.

GEO. EVANS has opened an office in the new store directly opposite GARDINER HOTEL, and will continue the practice of his

Improved Clay and Brick MACHINE.

Gardiner, Oct. 30, 1835.

THE subscriber having recently made a valuable improvement for the Manufacture of BRICKS by MACHINERY, with the application of HUESE or WATER FOWER, offers it to the public. It is a complete labor saving Machine, as by Horse Power thirty six or even more, finished Brichs may be cast in one minute, ready for drains. Those who cast in one minute, ready for drying. Those who are engaged in the manutacture of Bricks should be provided with one of those valuable Machines, the cost being trifling, when the saving in hard labor is considered. Many experienced Gentlemen have examined the Machine and seen it in operation, and several of them have kindly tendered Certificates of their approbation of the same.

ROBERT RANKIN. FRANKFORT, Me. 1834.

THE subscriber having purchased one half of the Patent right of the preprietor for the Counties of Lincoln and Kennebee, hereby gives notice that said Machine—may be seen in operation at East Thomaston. Those who are engaged in the brick business are respectfully invited to come and examine for themselves.

East Thomaston. August 21, 1835. if. 31.

To the Hon. Legislature of Maine.

HE petition of the substribers respect fully represents that the great increase of travel across the Kennebec River at the Village of Gardiner requires an increase of accomodation-They therefore request that they may be empowered with their association ntes as a corporation to run a Steam Ferry Boat at a reduced rate of Fare across the Kennebec river at some point between the dwelling House of William B. Grant and Frederic Allen.

JOHN ELLIOT, and others,

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR sale a lot of land situated on the Southerly Side of the Litchfield road in Gardiner-adjoining land of Ichabod Plaisted. Said lot is but a short distance from the village and is valuable for tillage or Mowing land-Also another lot situated on the new road leading from Arch Morril's Brick-Yard, conveniently located for building. - Persons wishing to purchase cheap will do well to examine the above. - Apply to RICHARD CLAY.

GEO. PLAISTED. or G. W. BACHELDER. Gardiner, Oct. 23, 1885.

THE GARDINER SAVING INSTITUTION. Incorporated by a act of the Legislature.

THE design of this Institution is to afford to those who are desirous of saving their money, but who have not acquired sufficient to purchase a share in the Banks or a sum in the public Stocks, the means of sumporing their money to advantage, without the risk Banks or a sum in the public stocks, without the risk of losing it, as they are too frequently exposed to do by lending it to individuals. It is intended to encourage the industrious and prudent, and to induce those who have not hitherto been such, to lessen their unnecessity expenses, and to save and lay by something for a period of life, when they will be less able

The Institution will commence operation the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF JULY, 16th inst. The Office for the present will be kept in Gardiner in the brick building nearly opposite the Gardiner Bank, where depusits will be received every Wednesday from 12 o'clock at noon to 1 o'clock P. M. Deposits received on the first Wednesday of Aug.: next and previous thereto will be put upon interest from that day. Deposits received subsequently will draw interest from the first Wednesday of the succeeding quarter agreeable to the by-laws. ble to the by-laws.

Deporits as low as one dollar will be received, and when any person's deposits shall amount to five dollars they will be put upon interest.

Although only four per cent. is promised every year, yet every fifth year all extra income which has not been divided and paid will then be divided among those whose deposits are of one year's standing in just proportion to the length of time the money has been in according to the by-laws.

It is intended that the concerns of the Institution shall be managed upon the most economical plan, and nothing will be deducted from the income but the actus al expenses necessary to carry on the business, such a, a moderate compensation to the Treasurer, room rent and other small incidental expenses.

The TRUSTEES will take no emolument or pay for their services, having undertaken the trust solely to promote the interests of those who may wish to become dejositors; and no member of their body, nor any other officer of the Institution can ever be a borrower of its funds.

No deposits can be withdrawn except on the third Wednesday of October, January, April, and July, but the Treasurer may pay any depositor who applies on any other Wednesday for his interest or Capital or any part thereof, if the money received that day be sufficient for the purpose; and one weeks notice before the day of withdrawing must be given to the Treasurer.

The benefits of the Institution are not limited to sonal security, it is plain that this affords a safer di-vestment for the depositors than lending to individuals. Monies may be deposited for the benefit of minors,

and if so ordered at the time, cannot be withdraws Those who do not choose to take their interest from time to time will have it added to their principal or sum put in, and shall be put upon interest after three

months; thus they will get compound interest.

The Treasurer, by the Act of incorporation is re-quired to "give bond in such sum and with such sure-ies as the corporation shall think suitable." The officers are

ROBERT H. GARDINER, PRESIDENT. TRUSTEES.

Hon. George Evans,
Alfred G. Lithgow, Esq.,
Mr. Henry B. Hoskins,
Mr. Henry Powman,
Capt. Jacob Davis,
Geo. W. Bachelder, Esq.
ANSYL CLARK, Treasurer,
H. B. HOSKINS, Secretary.
1834. Peter Grant, Esq., Edward Swan, Esq., Arthur Berry, Esq., Capt. Enoch Jewett, Mr. Richard Clay, Rev. Denais Ryan,

Gardiner, July 3, 1834.

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.

W M. PALMER and H. G. O. WASHBURN bas this day formed a connection in the Book selling and Book-hinding business, under the firm of PALMER & WASHBURN. Gardiner, Aug. 17, 1835.

PALMERA WASHBURN

HAVE for sale at the Gardiner Bookstore, opposite Sager's Hotel, a large assortment of School, Classical, Theological, Historical, Juvenile, Satbath School and Blank books: al-o, a great variety of Stationary and fancy articles, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Book-binding executed with nectors and at short.

Book-binding executed with neutroseand at short notice. Blank books ruled and bound to pattern

E. HUTCHINS & CO'S NEWLY IMPROVED

INDELLIBLE INK.

E. H. & Co. have, by means of their new chemica mordant, been enabled to offer the public a very supe-rior article of durable Ink, in boxes only one sixth the

rior article of durable list, in boxes only one sixth the usual size, yet containing the same quantity.

The prominent qualities of this list are, that it is black at the moment of writing, and after having been exposed to the sun for a few hours, will become a beautiful jet-black, and may be relied on as indelible.

The proprietors flatter themselves, that its superior black new, durability and convenience, will recommend The proprietors flatter themselves, that its superior blackness, durability and convenience, will recommend it as highly to the public generally, as its extreme portability does to travellers.

(3)—Be sure that each box is accompanied with the factorial for E. Hutchings & Co.

The true askicle is prepared by them only, at No. 110, Market Street, Bultimore, (up stairs.)

For Sale by B. SHAW & CO., Ag'ts, Gardiner, Gardiner, Jan. 13, 1835.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine, to be assem-bled A. D. 1836.

THE undersigned, your petitioners, citizens of the State of Maine, respectlly represent, that in their opinion, a made from Belfast in the county of Waldo, through the towns of Belmont, Searsmont, Appleton and Liberty, in said county of Waldo, and Washington, Patrick-town, Windsor, Whitefield, Hullowell and Pittston in the counties of Lincoln and Kennebec, to some point on the Kennebee river opposite Gardiner, with liberty to extend the ame through Hallowell to Augusta, would be of great public utility and benefit. Your petitioners, therefore, pray that they, with their associates and successors, may be made a body corporate, with powers to locate and construct said Rail Road, and contract and manage the same; and that you would grant to them all the powers and dent to bodies corporate, with such facilities and means of carrying said object into effect as may be consistent with law and the public good.

D. LANE, and others. October 20, 1835.

SPLENDID ANNUALS, FOR 1836.

THE Token and Atlantic Souvenor.— The Gift edited by Miss Leslie, just received and for sale at the Gardiner Book

PALMER & WASHBURN. Gardiner, October 16, 1835.

TO INVALIDS.

TO INVALIDS.

DR. RICHARDSON, of South Reading, Mass has (in compliance with the earnest solicitation to his numerous friends.) consented to offer his cele nrated Vegetable Bitters and Pills.

o the public, which he has used in his extensive practice more than thirty years, and they have been the means of restoring to health thousands of Invalids, pronounced incurable by Physicians.

No. 1. Are recommended to Invalids of either sex, afflicted with any of the following complaints, viz:—Dyspepsia; Sinking; Faintness or Burning in the Stomach; Palpitation of the Heart; Increased or Diminished Appetite; Dizziness or Headache; Costiveness; Pain in the Side; Platulency; Weakness of the Back; and Bilious Complaints.

No. 2. Is designed for the cure of that class of inveterate diseases, which arise from an impure state of the Blood, and exhibit themselves in the forms of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head in children and various other cutaneous diseases, It is an excellent remedy for Femnles afficietd with a sore mouth while nursing or at any other time.

Plain and practical directions accompanying the above Vegetable Medicines, and they may be taken without any hindrance of business or amusement, and will if persisted in, prevent and cure numerous diseases, which daily send many of our worthiest to a

eases, which daily send many of our worthiest to a premature grave.

(T Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of NATHAN RICHARDSON & SON, on the outside wrapper.

For sale by JAMES BOWMAN. Gardiner; David Griffith, Portland; Thomas Chase, North Yarmouth; H. M. Prescott, Brunswick; Samuel Chandler, Winthrop; Otis C. Waterman, New Gloucester; Nathan Reynolds, Lewiston; E. Latham, Gray; A. E. Small, Saco.

CELEBRATED HORSE POWDER.

THE various diseases to which the HORSE is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public, under different forms with high encomiums. Some of these are injurious—

high encomiums. Some of these are injurious—others at best, of little use. A judicious and use-ful combination has long been desired. This is recommended in the following cases:

For Horses foundered by eating to excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discover any symptoms of Glanders, the Distemper, Coughs, and Yellow Water, or are exposed to infection by being with other Horses affected with these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite or depression of spirits.

The dose for a sick Horse is one table-spoonful night and morning, mixed with a light mess of short feed, or made into a drench: when intended to keep a Horse in health, a table-spoonful once

to keep a Horse in health, a table-spoonful once a week will be sufficient, and at the same time a table-spoonful of Salts in his food.

(C)-Prepared and sold by JAMES BOWMAN,

GARDINER, Maine.

We the undersigned having examined the Recipe We the undersigned having examined the Keeppe for making the Horse Powder prepared by Jumes Bowman of Gardiner, Me. do not hesitate to say it is a scientific combination, and from experience and observation we are persuaded to say that it is a good preparation for many diseases of Horses for which it is recommended.

D. NEAL, M. D.

D. H. MIRICK, M. D.

We the subscribers having made use of the Horse Powders prepared by James Bowman Gar-diner Maine, most cheerfully recommend them to the public for Distemper and Coughs.

CHARLES SAGER,
A. T. PERKINN,
J. D. GARDINER.
SAMUEL HODGDON, Pittston
BENJ. HODGES
JOHN H. ELDRIDGE
Auguta.

HE Genuine "ROLLINS' IMPROVED LINIMENT" for Horses and Oxen, and even for Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Strains, Sprains or Chilblains—it is not second to any other Liniment, British Oil or Opodeldoc now in 22 1. 23 ly.

STIMPSON'S CELEBRATED BILIOUS PILLS.

MOST diseases incident to this and other climate IVI are induced in a great degree from a collection o cold, viscid phlegm and bile on the inner coats of the primavia, occasioned by frequent colds and obstructed perspirations. The stomach ceases to perform its office properly, digestion is impaired, the various functions of the system are disturbed, the secretics. of the system are disturbed, the secretions become morbid, the blood depraved, the circulation obstructed or accelerated, and a long train of diseases are thereby induced which may terminate seriously if not fatally.

For these complaints and all their attendant evils STIMPSON'S BILIOUS PILLS have by long and general use in this and other States of the Hoise. STIMPSON'S BILIOUS PILLS have by long and general use in this and other States of the Union, been found to be the safest and most effectual remedy that has ever been discovered. They are proper for any age of either sex in most all situations and eircum.

Among the various complaints proceeding from the causes above mentioned and for which these Pills have been found peculiarly beneficial, are, pain in the head, atulency, foul a worms, costiveness, jaundice, dysentery, &c. &c. Morms, costiveness, jaundice, dysentery, &c. &c. &c. They are a most safe, convenient and valuable Family Medicine one dose of which, taken in season, will often save a dozen visits of a Physician, and much suffering and danger. No family should be without them. They are also an invaluable medicine for seamen, exposed to the fevers and billous complaints concied in warm climates.

The following are agreements.

cted in warm cli mates.

The following are among the numerous testimonials with which the Proprietor has been favored by eminent Physicians. Dort. CLARK, formerly of Portland, and Doet. GOODWIN, late of Thomaston, were Physicians of acknowledged professional skill and great experience in the practice of medicine; and the high inhracter and standing of the late Hon. Doct. ROSE, deded to his professional skill and great practical napwledge of Medicine, cannot fail to secure for his oxioons, the entire confidence of the public.

To the Public.

To the Public.

I have used the above named PILLS, for a number of years, both for my family and in my practice as a Physician, and knowing their whole composition, I hesitate not to recommend, and do recommend them to the public generally throughout the United States, as the safest and most n-cful medicine to be ke, t in every family, and used where similar medicines are nece sary and proper—Scafaring men should never put to sea without them. I beg leave, with due deference, to recommend to all regular Physicians, that they make use of them in their practice; they being, in my opinion, the best composition of the kind for common use.

DANIEL CLARK

Portland, Me. October, 1823.

Having examined the composition of which the Pills of Mr. Stimpson are made. I am of the opinion that they are a safe and efficacions cathattic, and I believe them faithfully prepared.

DANIEL ROSE. nem faithfully prepared. Thomaston, Jan. 21, 1884.

I hereby certify that I have used Mr Brown Stimpson's PILLS in my practice, and knowing their composition am of the opinion that they are useful and efficacious medicines in private families, and particularly for those who are bound to sea.

JACOB GOODWIN.

Thomaston, Jan 11, 1826.

Very many Physicians have adopted the use of these valuable PILLS in their ordinary practice. They are prepared with great care, the Proprietor trusting to no one to make them except under his own immediate

General Agents for the sale of these P'lls in Kenne General Agents for the sale of these P'lls in Kenne bec. JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner; T. B. Mer ck, Hallowell, and W. & H. Stevens, Pittston. Jan. 28, 1835. ly 5

MILLMEN WANTED.

WANTED, six experienced and capable Millmen. Good wages and steady employment will be given. Apply to Gardiner, Sept. 2. 33 P. SHELDON.

Compound Syrup of ICELAND MOSS

For the cure of Colds, Whooping-Cough Spitting of Blood, and Consumptions

TCELAND MOSS grows plentifully in the island TCELAND MOSS grow plentifully in the island of Lecland, from whence it takes its name, and is at the high northern latitudes of Europe and Aria, when its Medicinnal qualities have been long known, as highly appreciated. This plant contains a larger proportion of VEGETABLE MUCILAGE, thus an other parts and in combinate. highly appreciated. This plant contains a larger partition of VEGETABLE MUCILAGE, than other known sub-tance, and in combination with its ing strength in cases of great weakness and delined of the lungs. The knowledge of many of our may valuable medicines, for the care of diseases, have two brained from observing their effect on brute animals so in the case of this most invaluable Moss. In the so in the case of this most invaluable Moss. In the case of this most invaluable Moss, in the case of this most interest which described and suggests as Rein-Prect, which described and whose milk becomes so highly induced with in Balsamie virtues, that it is used with the greatest sandown whose milk becomes so highly induced with its Balsamie virtues, that it is used with the greatest sandown, and extensively used; and to its saluable breast and lungs. In France, this compound has large been known, and extensively used; and to its saluable effects, as much as to the salubrity of the climate, in probably owing the very small member of fatal cases consumption in that country, compared with Gray Britain and the United States. This Syrap consumption all the medicinal virtues of the Moss in the mest excentrated form, and is prepared from the original meight from Paris, only by centrated form, and is prepared from the mester ceipt from Paris, only by E. HUTCHINS & CO., Baltimore,

N. CI

But 1

righ Jest

that Ro

Th

cours

manif

11.

and none is genuine unless it has their fac-simile epo-sech bill of direction — also upon the envelope, and called with their seal.

30-For sule by A. T. PERKINS, Agents, Gard ner, Maine, and E. FULLER, Augusta.

Gardiner, Jan. 13, 1835.

TO ALL WHO HAVE TEETH-A recent discovery to prevent the future REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

THE ELECTRIC ANODYNE is a composed Neclicine recently invented by JOSETHHISCOCK Esq. Its use in a vast number of cases has sheafy proved it to be a prompt, effectual, and permaset remedy for the toothache and ague, and supersects the necessity of the removal of teeth by the cruel and parful operation of extraction. In the most of cases where this medicine has been used, it has removed the pain in a few minutes, and there have not yet teen but a few cases where a second application of the remety has been necessary. This medicine has the wooder, full power, when applied in the proper manner, which has been necessary. This medicine has the wonder, ful power, when applied in the proper manner, which is externally on the face, [see the direction accompanying the medicine] of penetrating the skin, and removing the pain instantaneously; and what gives in mense value to the article is, that when the jain is once removed it is not likely ever to return. The extensive call, and rapid sale of this mechanic, has put in the power of the tigneral Agent to aford it at the tensive call, and rapid ale of this mesticine, has put in the power of the General Agent to a ford it at he a duced price for which he offers it to the public, three by transferring to the poorest individuals in the community the power of reflexing themselves from the selfering of tooth-ache for a small compensation.

The General Agent has in his possession a great number of Certificates, proving the efficacy of the Electric Anodyne, but deems it unnecessary here is publish any but the following one.

We, the subscribers, having made a fair trial of the Electric Anodyne, can cheerfully recommend it to the public generally as a safe, efficacious and sare reneir

public generally as a sale, construction for tooth-ache and ague.

Z. T. MILLIKEN,
FRANCIS BUTLER,
JONATHAN KNOWLTON,
THOMAS D. BLAKE, M. D.,
JAMES GOULD.

Ma. Lan. 1835.

Farmington, Me. Jan. 1835. The Electric Anodyne is manufactured by the inventor, and sold wholesale by the

ISAAC MOORE, Farmington, Me., Sole General Agent.
Sole General Agent.
BENJAMIN DAVIS Esq., Augusta,
Agent for the State of Maine, will supply all
the sub-agents in this State, who are already

or may bereafter be appointed to retail the Electric Anodyne. All orders on the State Agent, must be post paid. The following gentlemen have been ap pointed sub-agents, who will keep constant ly a supply of the Electric Anodyne, an-

will promptly attend all orders from customd

will promptly attend all orders from customd ers. CP Price, 75 cents per hottle,
JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner. John Smith,
Readfield. David Stanley, Win hrop. Wm. Whitter. Chesterville. Upham T Cram, Mount Vernos.
George Gage, Wilton. Cotton T. Pratt, Temple.
Z. T. Milliken, Framington. James Dimenort, Milbern and Elsonnfield F. F. Dav, Strong. Resea Bean & Co., Jay. Seth Delano, Jr., Phillips Flether & Bates, Norridgework. J. M. Moor & Co., Waterville. Enoch Marshall, Vussalboro. Jame C.
Dwight, Hallowell,
N. B. To prevent fraudulent speculation the paper of directions accompanying each bottle has the writen signature of the sole General Agent.

Farmington, Jan. 28, 1835.

To the Legislatature of the State of Maine.

wards

then is

of rig

clines

in thes

man, b

eousne

ture, a

righte

simply

to be

render

tribute

ionour

more c

sar th

men sh

to then

This

Imay

the ph

an ess

er will

with re

every and in

variety

unkind

As whole

incline

incline

THE subscribers respectfully represent that the Lakes lying in Winthrop and Readfield and the neighboring towns and the boatable Waters of the Cobbossee Contee River might early be connected with each other and with Kennelse River might early be connected with each other and with Kennelse River might early be connected with each other and with Kennelse River might early be connected with each other and with Kennelse River might early be connected with each other and with Kennelse River might early be connected with each other and with Kennelse River might early be connected with each other and with Kennelse River might each other mi er-so as to make an easy convenient and cheap mode of transportation from the interior towns in the County of Kennebec, to Navigable waters at Gardiner. They therefore pray that they and their associates may be formed into a body politic for effecting the purposes aforesaid with such powers and privileges, as are best adapted to effect the of ject. STEPHEN SEWALL, and 32 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE, March 17, 1835. On the Petition aforesaid.

Crdered, That the Petitioners cause an attested

Farmer a Paper printed at Windows and in the Christian Intelligencer tian Intelligencer printed at Gardiner, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the fot Wednesday of the next Legislature, that all percent interested and the state of the interested, may then appear and shew cause (dang they have,) why the prayer of said Petition should

Read and accepted. Sent down for Concurrence
JOSIAH PIERCE, President. In the Home of Representatives March 20, 1835. Read and Concurred.

JONATHAN CILLEY, Speaker. A true copy-Attest of petition and order thereas Attest, WILLIAM TRAFTON Sec'y, of the Scaats

TERMS OF PUBLICATION

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER will be pro-hished as heretofore, at Gardiner for two dollars pri annum, payable in advance. If payment be delayed more than six mouth, from the commencement of as more than six month from the commencement of a annual subscription, two dollars and fifty cents will be considered the price and accordingly required.

Subscribers in all cases are considered as continuing their subscriptions unless all arrearages are paid op and a discontinuance expressly ordered, and so paper will be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) while any arrearages remain unpaid.

(137 Any person procuring three subscribers, and sending five dollurs in advance, shall be entitled to receipts in full for the three; and any person reading nine new names and forwarding fifteen dollars shall be entitled to an additional paper gratis.